#### Amusements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HCUSE-" Virginia." BOOTE'S THEATRE-" The Corsidan Brothers." DALT'S THEATRE-"She Would and She Wouldn't." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-" Pygmalion and Galatea." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-"In Paradise." MAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-"Fritz." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRY-" Iolauthe." NIBLO'S GARDEN-"The Black Flag." TURF CLUB THEATRE .- " The Hunchback." BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-San Francisco Minstrels. THALIA THEATRE-" The Merry War." "McSorley's Inflation." THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-THE CASINO-" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" A Parisian Romance."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"She Stoops to Conquer."

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## Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. Buy always WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME-Per-WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND INST-TOsons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to
learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of sercral professionsi gentlemen, in combining the Pure Oil and
Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its
effects in Ling complaints are truly wonderful. Very many
persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had
also the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect,
have been cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get
the gennise. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
Boston. Sold by all druggists.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE WASHINGTON-NO. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-NO. 26 Belford-st., Strant. PARIS-NO. 9 Rue Scribe.

# New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Seventeen more survivors of the wrecked steamer Cambria have been picked up, making eighty-four in all that have been saved; the statement of the captain of the Sultan, which ran down the Cimbria, is published. - Two additional arrests have been made in Dublin in con nection with the conspiracy to murder officials. = The Pope has written a letter to the Irish bishops in regard to the condition of affairs in Ireland. == The funeral of Prince Charles, brother of the Emperor William, will take place to-day,

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday Mr. Logan reported favorably the Senate bill for the regula tion of telegraph and cable companies. The Tariff bill was further discussed. === In the House bills were introduced for the relief of the widow of Commander W. B. Cushing and for the turther suppres sion of the crimes of bigamy and polygamy. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$200,000 to continue the work in the Census Bureau. The Naval Appropriation bill was further considered.

DOMESTIC .- The United States Supreme Court yesterday declared unconstitutional one of the sections of the Civil Rights act. = Between thirty and forty Chinamen were killed by the explosion in the Giant Powder Works, at Point Clement, Cal., on Sunday. - Senator McPherson was nominated yesterday for United States Senator in the ns at Trenton, N. J. = Masked men in California killed five persons while committing a number of robberies. == Six fisherme have been lost from the schooner James A. Garfield. === The coroner's jury investigating the Tchichipa disaster decided that the conductor and brakeman neglected their duty, === Two men were killed and eight injured by a boiler explosion

CITY AND SUBUBBAN .- Many inquiries for passengers on the Cimbria were made yesterday at the company's office in this city. \_\_\_\_ Another meeting of the Mayor's Water Commission was held. == President Noah Porter addressed the Young Men's Christian Association. = Robert L. Stuart's will makes no public bequests. === The Rev. F. B. Hornbrooke has been called to the pulpit of All Souls' Unitarian Church. \_\_\_\_ The mysterious boxes in Jersey City were taken in charge yesterday by the Chancellor of New-Jersey. = A mad dog was shot in Broome-st. = Confidence men made an unsuccessful attempt to swindle a Western capitalist. \_\_\_\_ The trial of Sally Story for poison ing Mrs. Feest was begun at Paterson. \_\_\_\_\_Com missioner Coleman was enjoined from making a contract for removing street sweepings, ==== | Inspector Esterbrook ordered fire-escapes in several more hetels. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender cilver dollar (41212 grains) 84.11 cents. - Stocks opened active and higher; later they declined and they only rallied a little at the close.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate colder and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 22°; lowest, 11°; average,

Miss Linda Gilbert's method of reforming burglars by kindly arguing with them on the wickedness of their ways is not being adopted so widely as this amiable lady might wish. The wife of a baker in Newark vesterday had an excellent opportunity to try the evangelical method, but she neglected it. Finding two thleves in her room, instead of remonstrating with them, she seized one with a vigorous grip. The fellow dragged her headleng downstairs, but after a hard fight he had to surrender. The baker's wife may be heartless and unkind, but there is no doubt about her bravery.

Despite the hostility of some of his own party friends. Mr. McPherson has been renominated for the United States Senate by the Democratic members of the New-Jersey Legislature. When it came to the point there was not much opposition. Those shrewd members who were not anxious for Mr. McPherson, but hoped to make their votes count for all they were worth to some other candidate, do not seem to have found a ready market. Since the opponents of the Senator did not combine on any man more worthy of election than he, Mr. McPnerson's success is natural and proper.

The activity of the Executive and the Legislative departments of the National Government is so continuous and conspicuous that we are apt to forget the high functions of the judiciary. Every once in a while, however, this co-ordinate Department asserts itself in a way which recalls its importance. It did so yesterday, by declaring one section of the Civil Rights Act as unconstitutional. Four negroes who were under arrest in Tennessee in 1877 were taken from the enstody of the authorities and beaten by a gang of white men. The assailants were indicted for conspiracy to deprive their fellow-citizens of due lature interfere to save these men from the just | But there was a different responsibility on the "they had with them their entire possessions,

and equal protection of the laws of Tennessee and the right to be protected from violence while in custody. The Supreme Court, with a full bench, holds that there is no authority for the law under which the indictments were found, in the United States Constitutionneither in the 13th, 14th nor 15th Amendment. The decision sets forth that when a State does not pass or enforce laws denying to any citizen his rights, the Federal Government cannot interfere to punish individual citizens for offences such as these white men were guilty of. Crimes of that kind are only cognizable by

The James boys were not the last of the trainrobbers. An express train on the Central Pacific road was attacked early vesterday morning at a lonesome little station 166 miles west of Ogden, cailed Montello, by a dozen masked robbers, who captured the train-men and locked them up in a tank-house. But when they approached the express car they were met by a fusilade from the plucky express messenger. A brisk firing was kept up for a time, and the robbers finally retreated. Such an issue in affairs of this kind is more discouraging to highwaymen than the fate that overtook Jesse James. There is some romance in a death like his; but a brave express messenger armed with a shot-gun is a strong argument in favor of letting a train severely alone.

The great expectations which some of our charitable organizations may have had that the late Robert L. Stuart would remember them generously in his will are not to be realized. The managers may feel somewhat disappointed upon learning that Mr. Stuart's vast estate is lett entirely to his widow; but it seems likely that ultimately they will have no reason to complain. It is understood that Mr. Stuart preferred that his wife should carry out his benevolent intentions rather than the Probate Court. No one will be able to do this better than Mrs. Stuart. Her knowledge of Mr. Stuart's plans and her deep sympathy with them are sufficient guarantee that the work which the two brothers-Alexander and Robert L.-began for religion and charity did not end with their death.

There are many points in connection with the proposal to increase the water supply of this city upon which the opinions of any well-informed resident of New-York may be of value. Mayor Edson's Commission hears some of them nearly every day. But touching the details of the engineering work to be undertaken, it ought to be readily granted that the views of practical and skilful civil engineers are entitled to the greatest weight, It is objected to the scheme of building a dam at Quaker Bridge, 230 feet in height, that it is not a good one, because no dam so high as that has ever been built. Another objection is that the raising of the present dam would answer every purpose. Still another point urged against increased expenditures is the argument that the searcity of water is due to the failure to work the existing aqueduct up to its full capacity. These are questions on which the testimony of the engineers ought to be especially valuable.

RILLS WHICH OUGHT TO FAIL.

Among the many bills at Albany which ought never to become laws, there are three just now of special concern to the taxpayers of this city. One breaks up the present system of grading policemen and firemen and restores the old rate of pay, \$1,200 for every one, good or bad, raw or trained, competent or incompetent. This mischievous measure is now before the Committee on Cities in each branch of the Legislature. Not one good argument can be set forth to sustain it. The plan of dividing the policemen and fluemen into three classes according to length of service and efficiency is a sound and wholesome one. It gives new men something to labor for and look forward to, encourages them to loyal and diligent effort, and is in every way useful in improving the discipline and working strength of the force. No one wants it changed but demagogues. We are paving quite enough for our Police and Fire Departments. This bill will swell the annual expenditure for those departments by more than three-quarters of a million of dollars Taking into account the present rates of pay in private business and the cost of living to-day, is not \$800 quite enough to pay a policeman or fireman just entering upon his duties, with everything to learn? Under the old system the hard-working policeman or fireman, no matter how well he might do his duty, no matter how valuable he might become to the department, got not one cent more pay at the end of ten years of faithful toil than the raw recruit, awkward, ignorant, blundering, just pitched into a place through the influence of a ward politician. What was there to commend in that? Governor Cornell last year vetoed a bill just like the present one. Governor Cleveland cannot do better than to follow his example if this measure ever gets through the two Houses.

2. Of like mischievens tendency is the bill which has been introduced to increase the police force here. It has again and again been shown that by a proper disposition of the men at their command, by a thorough weeding out of incompetent patrolmen and putting good men in their places, by reducing the number of "special datails" and taking the favorites out of the soft positions which are almost sinecures, the Police Commissioners can easily and amply provide for the protection of life and property in all parts of the city, and without overworking the force either. Until New-York gets a Police Board in whose honesty and lovalty to the public interest complete confidence can be felt. no regard should be paid to representations from Mulberry-st, that a larger number of

patrolmen are needed. The third bill which taxpayers may well desire to see beaten is that to pay election inspectors the money justly withheld from them by Controller Campbell. These men had failed to comply with the requirements of the law. The Corporation Counsel gave an opinion that they could not legally be paid, but re commended the passage of a bill by the Legislature providing for the settlement of these claims, on the ground that the irregularities were technical and injured no one. Mr. Andrews hardly seems to have shown his usual careful judgment in this suggestion. In such a city as this the only security for honest elections lies in the rigid enforcement of every provision of the law. If minor matters are slighted, more serious offences are sure to follow. There is no law in the statute-book the very letter of which is of more importance to the peace and prosperity of our people. This body of registration and election laws is as a wall raised by the honest men of both parties against such frauds as those of Tweed's time. Make but a little breach in that wall and how long will the structure stand? We cannot afford to allow it to be weakened in any way. The argument is made in favor of these inspectors that they meant no wrong, that they blundered through ignorance or negligence. But why should they not suffer the penalty that ignorance or negligence ought always to pay in

such matters as these ? Why should the Legis-

such ignorant and careless inspectors ever appointed? If it is made clear that inspectors will only be paid for doing their full duty, and will get nothing if they fall short, the election work would be done with care and thoroughness, and inspectors would take pains to inform themselves as to the details of the law. To pay these men by special act the full amount that they would have earned by faithful service will be setting up a vicious and dangerous precedent. If offences of ignerance and negligence are to be thus covered over, how long will it be before offences of corruption and deliberate false counting will be winked at ? Such an act as that which has been rushed through the Legislature and is now before the Governor, providing for the payment of these claims, is an encouragement to the political factions to recommend, and the Police Commissioners to appoint, their most ignorant and careless men as inspectors of election. Governor Cleveland is called on by every consideration which ought to guide a public official to veto this bill.

#### SILVER COINAGE.

Congress has taken into early and serious consideration two of the most pressing questions of public policy. May we not hope that it will also take measures to save the country from the large loss and grave danger to which it is exposed by the continued coinage of silver

in excess of public needs. There can be no doubt any longer that the supply of silver dollars already coined is largely in excess of the amount that can be taken into circulation. Even in early times when gold coin scarcely circulated at all, and when the paper substitutes were of the worst kind, the country never took into circulation as many silver dollars as it now has. With an admirable national currency, and provision for the free increase of bank notes and gold certificates in response to any demand, it cannot be expected that the use of silver dollars will greatly increase. But the Treasury now has on hand, and for a long time has held, an enormous amount of quite useless silver dollars. The strong pressure for currency during the last half year would have brought more of these into circulation if anything could, but the stock of idle coin has increased, and certificates have been used instead of coin. Now the silver certificates can be kept out just as well without as with a silver reserve. Practically these certificates are redeemed only by use in stead of gold at the Custom Houses. The only question, therefore, is whether the country can use all the silver dollars that it has coined al-

ready, and the facts show that it cannot. Without any advantage whatever to our selves, therefore, we are preventing a rational decision of the silver question by other countries. While we continue to lock up \$25,000, 000 a year of silver, they can afford to wait. Whenever the United States ceases to coin silver, other countries will be forced to deal with the surplusage of silver, and to bring that metal into larger use or to bear the conse quences themselves. Inhas been very generous of this country to enable Great Britain to resist for years a bi-metallic settlement which its Indian commerce requires, but that sort of generosity does not pay in the end. If this country really wants a double standard established and maintained, there is but one way. The responsibility, and burden of dealing with the silver question must be thrown upon the nations of Europe, which cannot avoid that burden as we

Clearly, it is not wise to attempt any longer to bear the burden for the whole civilized world. The ablest and most zealous advocates of silver coinage now see and declare that the course of this country is an obstacle to the success of bi-metallism. When the Congress at Paris was held, they urged that no one nation could afford to take the whole barden upon itself by coining silver alone, and our own experience has abundantly demonstrated the fact. Since nothing is to be gained by continuing the operation, and the only result possible is the persistence of European nations in oppositions remonetization of silver because the United States stand between them and mischief, should we not best serve the interests of our own country, and promote the removetization of silver by civilized nations, not by continuing the wasteful coinage of dollars for which there is now no use, but by suspending silver coinage until the stock on band has been exhausted Congress ought not to neglect the subject. It can do real good by attending to the matter. Neglect of it may result in very great harm.

THE OUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY. The fuller details of the sinking of the Cimbria show the tragedy in a blacker light than was at first supposed. Over 400 lives destroyed almost 'n an instant, and the inexplicable conduct of a captain who steamed away from the struggling victims of a disaster which his own recklessness had caused-these are the two features which stand out most forcibly. In all the history of ocean steamship travel there have been only three disasters-the wrecks of the City of Glasgow, Hamburg and Atlantic-which re sulted in a greater loss of life. No one can think without a shudder of the fate which met those poor immigrants before they even reached the deck of the sinking steamship. But lamentation for the dead is useless; there should be an outery raised that will result in the protection of the living against a repetition of such a crime. For the running down of one steamship by another is little else. Article 13 of the International Rules says: "Every ship shall, in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at moderate speed." Yet the captain of the Sultan was apparently steaming ahead without thought of the rules of the ocean highway or care for any craft in his path. There is little definite information as to signals, save that the whistle of the Sultan was not heard until just before her red light became visible only 150 feet away. Is it not improbable, at least, that the collision would have occurred had the Sultan been continually sounding her whistle and proceeding at a slow rate of speed? But she ran ahead, aimed directly for the ill-fated Cimbria, and struck her bow on. There is a dismal sarcasm in the thought that if the Cimbria had been going ahead at full speed she would undoubtedly have been saved, and the Sultan sunk. But the Cimbria's captain remained faithful to the rules laid down for his guidance, and suffered for another's disobedience. There is another weighty accusation to which the captain of the Sultan must answer. He appears to have deliberately turned away from the agonized wretches whose hopeless peril he had caused, and left them to die, Was this through apprehension as to the condition of his own vessel !- The Sultan was seaworthy enough to make her way to the Elbe. Her only damage was a hole in the bow seven feet above the water-line. Why then did he not promptly devote himself and the services

of his crew to the work of saving life, and

responsibility appears to have gone home.

consequence of their blunders? Why were other hand. The Cimbria had 477 persons on board, and eight life-boats. These boats could readily accommodate fifty persons, and with crowding perhaps over sixty. Is not this painfully close calculation, when it is remembered that a mistake meant death? In this particular instance it is true that the boats were of comparatively little use. But it is nevertheless true that a steamship intended to carry as many passengers as the Cimbria should have been equipped with more boats, and with life-rafts and like appliances which could be readily detached and would obviate the necessity of wasting precious time in cutting away spars to serve as lifepreservers. Our large ocean steamships which carry so many hundreds of passengers should provide in boats or rafts ample room for every one in case of accident.

The responsibility for disasters like this must be definitely settled, and a punishment inflicted that shall prevent a repetition through any human carelessness. If the captain of the Sultan is found to have caused this accident by his remissness he should be held to strict account. Only the most stringent measures can protect others from such a fate, and only the severest punishment should be inflicted in a case like this.

TO THE CONSECUTIVE QUAIL EATER. It is always an unwelcome task to take the conceit out of a man who is doing the best he can in the field of effort to which genius or fate or circumstances have assigned him. And therefore it is that we shrink from informing W. S. Walcott, esq., who has proposed to himself-his ambitious and exacting self-the engaging task of endeavoring to eat two quarks a day for thirty consecutive days, that even if success should crown his poble ambition, his achievement will be only as the small dust of the balance when compared with a consecutive bird-consuming fest which has already been grandly accomplished on American soil. We call the attention of Mr. Walcott to this feat more in serrow than in exultation, our only desire in the consecutive towl premises being to vindicate the truth of history and award honors according to relative merit.

Disclaiming, then, any intention of hurting

Mr. Walcott's feelings, and trusting that the facts which we present will not blast a career so full of high promise and consecutive quails, we assure him that some of these days at the conclusion of one of his Gabe Case matineeswhich certain of our fellow-citizens find so thrilling, so sweetly responsive to the yearnings of their respective souls-we will, if he will permit, furnish him with the name of the devourer who devoured several gamy birds a day for all the consecutive days of no less than twenty-three consecutive years. Nor will it do for Mr. Walcott or any one of his admiring friends to attempt to dispose of this assertion by denying its truth. They might as well deny the existence of Central Park or the law of gravitation. The name of this phenomenal devourer of consecutive fowl is a party by the name of Democracy. It began to eat several crows a day in 1860, just as soon as it found that Abraham Lincoln was elected. It has been eating consecutive crow ever since-not crow on toast, but crow au nat urel, served hot with a gall-and-wormwood gravy. When Democracy first sat down to the deglutation of the bira, it declared that its abil ity to eat consecutive crow would be utterly exhausted in four years. But after inspecting the election returns in November, 1864, it re marked that it had grown used, if not partial to the diet, and saw no reason why it could not relish, or at least endure, crow until 1868. It added, however, that it would not entertain the thought of encoring crow after that year, being unwilling to impose stoo great a strain upon its sensitive stomach. All the same, as Mr. Seymone will recollect, no sooner had the ballots been counted in 1868 than the Democracy, after studying the bill of fare containing the viands that Uncle Sam placed at its disposal, found that it would be compelled to appease its appetite either en apples of Sodom, apricots from the Dead Sea, home-grown extra-sour grapes, east wind, or crow. Under the circum-Democracy, after gnashing its teetl fereciously for a few moments, remarked: "I might as well stick to crow. Givenne s'more crow." From 1868 down to the present time it continually has protested that a change of food was desirable; that the common weal demanded that the days of its crow-eating should come to an end; that no country could expect to prosper in which one party was given all the crow and the other all the milk and honey. And, nevertheless, it has continued to eat crow -crow for breakfast, crow for dinner, crow for supper; on secular days crow, on Sundays crow, and crow on all the holidays. It is still eating crow as we go to press.

The contemplation of this record of a rival in the field in which he is seeking to earn a niche in Fame's eternal temple must necessarily demonstrate of what stuff the consecutive quail eater at Gabriel Case's is made. Perchance it will discourage him so that forthwith he will give over trying to write his name among the great and gifted of all ages, and will abandon the labors that now engross his ener gies for a less ostentations and exacting profes sional career. Or perchance it will simply serve as fuel to his ambition, stimulating him to consecrate his entire life, including his digestive organs, to consecutive quails.

RED CLOUD AT NEW-HAVEN. The visit of Red Cloud, the Ogallalla chief, to Professor Marsh at New-Haven recalls the circumstances under which the Professor and the Indian made each other's acquaintance in 1874. In October of that year Professor Marsh, who had been for some time pursuing his paleontological investigations in the West and had sent out several exploring parties in search of fossils in the region known as the Bad Lands" south of the Black Hills in Dakota, learned of the discovery of a most promising deposit in the neighborhood of the White River just north of Red Cloud Agency. Atthough it was late in the season, and the incurions of white men in the Black Hills mining region had made the Indians restless and uneasy, he determined to lose no time in securing so important a contribution to scientific investigation, and so valuable an addition to the Museum. He immediately started from New-Haven, and early in November arrived at Red Cloud Agency. There he found that though the locality of the fossils was not within any of the reservations, the Indians were so jealous of the approach of the white men, so suspicious and uneasy because of the mining explorations in the Black Hills, that any attempt to go further without previously obtaining their consent would be sure to provoke hostilities and cause an Indian outbreak. There had already been a disturbance which threatened at one time to be serious, occasioned by the -hoisting of the United States flag at the agency, which was resisted by the Indians, and the danger was increased by the fact that, it being the time for the payment of annuities, some 13,000 Indians were encamped within a radius of ten miles around the Agency.

remain on the spot until the last hope was "In short," says THE TRIBUNE's account of gone? Here is one case where the question of the expedition, "the whole vicinity was alive with Indians, their families and their ponies;

"and their lodges diversified the landscape in every direction. It was impossible to move even a few paces without encountering Indians Indians everywhere. The Agent at the post recommended that a guard should be selected from these warriors to accompany the expedition, and very soon assembled a council of leading chiefs to discuss the matter. As soon as they were brought together, it became Providence, R. I., Jan. 22.—Professor S. g. evident that they mistrusted the intentions of "the bone-hunters, as stated by the Agent. " Instead of waiting some moments, as they usu-"ally do, after the object of a council has been " stated, White Tail, one of the principal chiefs, sprang at once to his feet and barangued the "audience, recounting previous grievances, and "declared that the proposed bone-seeking was "merely a ruse to begin digging for gold and "invading the Black Hills region. His speech "evidently conveyed the sentiments of the "other chiefs; they listened intently, giving " vent to applause and sympathy with guttural ejaculations of 'How! How!' But a speech "from Professor Marsh through the medium of an interpreter, promising that their just com-"plaints should be heard at Washington, stating specifically the objects of the expedition, " and holding out the prospect of pay for Indian services in bone-hunting, turned the scale at once. Consent was obtained for the expedition to proceed, but coupled with an agreement to take a selected guard of young warriors. The nominal object of this guard was "to be a protection against Northern Indians who were encamped across the White River; the real intent was to keep watch on the pro-'ccedings of the bone-hunters." During all these proceedings Red Cloud had exhibited a friendly disposition and had done much toward quieting his followers and gaining their consent for the Professor to proceed. After a great deal of negotiation, the Indians at one time consenting and then refusing to let the party go on, Professor Marsh stole a march on them one night and with his party made his way to

They had pretty nearly accomplished the ob ject of the expedition, having gathered a large quantity of specimens, when two Indians, one the brother and the other a son-in-law of Red Cloud, brought them information that the Northern Indians were about to attack their camp. Hastily packing up their specimens, they returned to the Agency, where Red Cloud was among the first to welcome Professor Marsh. The promise made by the latter, as above narrated, that he would see that their complaints were conveyed to Washington, was redeemed to the letter. In consequence thereof Professor Marsh, to his great astonishment, found himself all at once the centre of a very lively serimmage with the Interior Department and the Indian Ring. It was not a fight of his seeking, but being in it he stayed. And while he stayed he made a rattling among some dry bones that were not in the Museum. The result of his efforts in calling public attention to the abuses in Indian administration was to do away with many of them, and generally to improve the Indians' condition. Red Cloud has always manifested a sincere appreciation of Professor Marsh's efforts in behalf of his people, and has been for a long time desirous of an opportunity to visit him at New-Haven. He seems to be enjoying it immensely.

the location of the fossils.

To Benjamin F. Butler: When you stooped tak ing the Governor's copy of The Boston Post, did you also stop keeping your back-pay? No? Then, permit us to inquire, thou that strainest at a guat, if swallowing a camel is not provocative of the most frightful sort of dyspepsia?

It is not generally understood that one day last week Governor Cleveland addressed the following circular to whom it may concern:

(Confidential.) EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1883.

To the Borse-Jockeys, Farriers and Circus Riders of the Courtneys - Parmit me requestfully but very ear eatly to submit for your professional consideration the ollowing problem: How can I manage to ride the rest eas team, "Tammany" and "Anti-Tammany," for three consecutive years, during which they will most Ekcly persist in dashing like mad in opposite directions, without being diamounted so frequently and so violently of my political prospects, in numerous places ! You will inderstand that I am expected to ride these nags standing upright with one fout placed upon the back of each. questrian commission will be thankfully received by he undersigned, and if used will be promptly and liberally paid for. No communication on the subject must be indersed with the name of the horse-jeckey, farrier or irens-rider forwarding it -not necessarily for publicaion, but as a guarantee of good faith and patriotic (Signed) G. CLEVELAND. P. S .- Answers to this circular in which the Gov-

ernor may be aligded to in the picturesque phrase of the aborigines as Young Man Afraid Of His Horses will be treated with considerable silent

## PERSONAL.

Rhode Island's fund for a statue of General Burnside new amounts to more than \$30,000.

Miss Mary Dickens, eldest grandchild of Charles Dickens, age nineteen, is about to become an ac-

Mr. Hubert Herkomer will lecture in Boston on Thursday evening in response to an invitation exended to him by a number of well-known artnatrons of that cuy.

In their accounts of Gambetta's funeral several Paris papers stated that the Hon, L. P. Morton, the American Minister, merely witnessed the procession from a window of the Continental Hotel. This, says Galignani, is an error. Mr. Morton joined the funeral coviege at the Palais Bourbon and accompanied it on foot through all the long march to Père Lachaise. Mrs. Morton, surrounded by her family, occupied a window of the Hotel Brighton, and sent claborate floral offerings to be placed upon the dead statesman's bier.

A group of Prussian officers in Berlin were one evening discussing and ridiculing Gambetta and his armies, when the veteran field-marshal, Count von Molike, who was among them, quietly remarked: "Yes, gentlemen, that is all very weil; but remember that after Metz and Sedan, when we poeths to beat Gambetta's raw recruits. His levee meser so astonished us soldi-ta-whatever you offers and carpet-knights may think-that we all have to study this question during many long years of peace.

In his lecture in Cleveland, Thursday evening, on Lessons from the Life of Garneld," Superintendent Hinsdale, of the Cleveland public schools, read a letter written by General Garfield in February, 1879, in reply to a letter connecting his name with the Presidency. A portion of the letter, which, says The Cleveland Herald, has never before been published is as follows: " I am certainly not indifferent to the good opinion of my fellow-citizens. It is gratifying to know that thoughtful men in any part of the country look upon the as worthy to occupy the position of Chief Magistrate. Especially to know that such thoughts are entertained by aen not immediately concerned in the management of party machinery. It would be deemed affectsion to pretend indifference to such considerations, but I have seen so many illustrations of the unhappiness and the destruction of usefulness which have followed the Presidential fever, that I am deteramed it shall not attack me so as to disturb my peace, and desiroy what beneficial service I may be able to render. Not more than five men now hiving can held the Presidency before I shall be too old for the place. To assume that out of the six millions of American voters I shall be one of these five, and lay any plans or make any efforts based upon such an a sumption, seems to me too remote and too visiously to be worth incarring the danger which seems to attend all who include in that dream. I think it wiser to do whatever duty comes to my hand, holding my soul free to utter itself in accord-

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22.-Professor S. S. Greene, of Brown University, had a slight attack of apoplexy to-day.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

During the past year 1,471 new companies were registered in London under the Limited Liability Acts with an aggregate capital of £216,561,926; in 1881 the number was 1,385, with a capital of £167,-892,941.

Arkansas, which has hitherto lagged a little in the race for miraculous honors, now easily beats the record with the story of a baby with three tongues, born

to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Blackwell, of Helena; and the worst of it is that the prodigy is a girl. An international electric exhibition will be held in Vienna from August 1 to October 31 of this year in the buildings creeted for the World's Fair of 1873. Applications for space must be in the hands of the Managing Committee by March 1. No prizes will be awarded by a jury, but during the exhibition a technical and scientific commission will co-operate with the exhibitors in order to carry out electrical measurements and other investigations with a view to attesting results.

The oft-asserted impurity of the water of the Schuyikill is about to be brought to an amusing if not conclusive test. John H. Clark, a saloon-keeper of Philadelphia, bet T. Byrne, a barber, \$100 that he would produce a man who could drink six quarts of Schuylkill water in six days, ten minutes only being allowed to each quart. Having made his wager Mr. Clark lost no time in searching the degenerate city of Philadelphia for a champion, but promptly named Examind Spencer, of New-York, who was to begin his task promptly at 10 o'clock

The ancient church of Birdbrook, England, which has just been reopened after important restorations, contains a monumental slab bearing this extraordinary record: "Martha Blewitt, of Swan Inn, at Baythorne-end, in this parish, buried May 7th, 1681. She was the wife of nine husbands consecutively, but the ninth outlived her." The entry in the register is quaint: Mary Blewitt, ye wife of nine husbands successively, puried eight of ym. but last of all ye woman dy'd allsee, and was buried May 7th, 1681." In the margia is writen, "This was ber funerale sermon text." The same ablet records that "Robert Hogan was the husband of even wives successively."

Some light is thrown upon election methods in Queensland by the following incident which lately oc curred. The election was a close one, and the sugar, planters were doing their utmost to return their candi date, who was opposed by a business man. "D---n you, sir," cried an excited planter to a storekeeper, who vas bold enough to support the anti-planter candidate. "didn't I bring my niggers to your store and let you charge them what you like for your rubbish ? And now you vote against us?" "And d—n you, sir," retorted the unabashed storekeeper," and what if you did? bidn't I pay you twenty-live per cent for doing it?" This was manifestly not the retort courteous, but it was

A ghost which had annoyed the good people of Broad Creek Neck, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, finally brought matters to a climax by so frightening a young man who was walking on a lonely road with the girl of his choice that he fled ingloriously, leaving his beloved in a dead faint. He aroused the town, however, and a number of citizens, including a courageous and practical man by the name of Jones, repaired to the spot. Mr. Jones had taken the precaution to earry his gun, and when, on proving through the bushes, he saw a white object and heard an uncanny sound be fired, with the remark: "I think I have laid that ghost; if any of you choose you can go late the thicket and look him up." No one chose, but from that day to this no ghost has haunted Broad Creck Neck. A week ago, low-ever, Mr. Jones was brought into court by his neighbor, Mr. Hambelton, and compelled to pay for the full value of a hog whose dead body had been found in the bushes at the apot where the ghost was laid.

#### POLITICAL NEWS.

The Republicans have four tangled Senatonesota, Nebraska and Colorado-an unusual number to oc cur in one winter. They are perhaps the last evidences of the dissatisfaction which was so marked a feature—of the canvass of 1882. The only result to be deplored is the probability that some of the ablest Republican Sens-tors will probably be displaced by weak compromise

Several Legislatures have to rearrange the Congressional districts of their States this winter. There will probably be less interference with the work by aspiring statesmen eager to represent a district in Concross than was witnessed a year ago. The fallure made by so many men to "get there" after they had had a disriet all patched up for themselves will not encourage like attempts in the future. The people don't care to have it taken for granted that they will voe at the next election exactly as they voted at the last one.

The Massachusetts Democrats propose to make use of the present fide in their favor and reorganize the party. The State Committee meets this week, and will Butler next fall and so give a strong impetus to his Presidential boom. That he can have the support of the State in the Democratic National Convention is hardly doubted, not withstanding the few feeble protests made. these process sound said in comparison with the de-nunciations heaped upon nim by the Democratic press when he first tried to get the party's nonunation for the Gevernorship. And yet he secured it unanimously at last, and no can get a like indersement for Presi-dens.

Ohio is not the only State where marked signs of improvement in the Republican outlook are viside. In Pennsylvania The Philadelphia Press reports that many gratifying and encouraging indications of harmony are visible. The two factions in the Legislature show an evident desire for union and a willingness to work together. The Regulars evidently see the folly of keeping the party divided and the Independents are satisfied with the effect of the iesson they administered. "We shall have a people's convention this year," The Press says. "The Republican delegates will represent people's rule; they will seek candidates indicated by the popular will; the managers will find themselves constrained to bow to public sent-ment, and Pennsylvania will thus swing back into the Republican colume,"

The Prohibitionists made an effort all along the line last winter to secure legislation favorable to the temperance cause. To-day hardly any of the result of their work remains. The Pond law was speedily swept from the statute-books of Ohio, and the Iowa amendment has just been declared null and void. In several other States the agitation either falled in securing laws restricting the liquor traffic or most of those that were passed are openly violated. In Kansas the colef promoter of prohibition met with an over-whelming deteat in November and a pronounced enemy of the caose was elected Governor. But notwithstanding these discouragements, the temperance people are as active as ever, and are seeking for legislation in Wisconsin, Indiana, Nobraska, Missouri and other States. The cause and the occasion of General Weav-

r's leaving the Republican party are told by The Masontine Journal, of Iowa. In the State Convention of 1875 had a majority of the delegates pledged to support him. But his opponents were determined upon his defeat. Tho only way open was to cause a stampede for some popular candidate by springing his name unexpectedly upon the convention. When the proper time arrived ex-Governor Kirkwood's name was presented and his nomina ernor Kirgwood's hains was presented and his holomore tion rushed through amid great excitement. It is admit-ted now that General Weaver was not fairly treated, and had he remained in the Republican party the wrong would doubtless have been righted. But he sought con-solation for his wounded feelings among the Greenback-ers, and they sent him to Congress and ran him for Pres-ident. Another revenge has come to him fately. The man who engineered the movement against his nomina-tion in 1875 has been robbed of a large sum of monay.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

LAYING DOWN DEMOCRATIC LAW. "A Tariff tor Revenue Only," let the rebel

## ADVISING A FAIR APPORTIONMENT.

From the Weshington Fest (1888).

The corrmittee of the New-York Legislature or redistricting the State for members of Congress has seen appointed and will immediately proceed to the diance of its dates. The best piece of work this constitute can do for the Democratic party is to prepare a mittee can do for the Democrable party is a district and in apportionment and to avoid even the appearance of a desire to gain a partisan advantage. And if the committee should fail to do this, and should present a zerry-mandering scheme, the Democratic majority in the Legislatine ought to reject the bill, discharge the committee, appoint a new one, and lasts on startling the country with the nearest possible approach to absolute equity.

A COMPREHENSIVE CALL PROMISED.